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The book is typical of the fact that a movement for some form of a governed world seems now to be substantially in that period of its development which science, particularly biological science, found itself following the work of the Swedish botanist, Carl von Linné, at about the time of the American Revolution. With Linné collection and classification were a methodic passion. Because of his influence, in no small measure, the museums of Europe became choked with specimens. The naïve notion prevailed that by the collection of a sufficient number of specimens, clearly classified, ultimate truth could be adequately attained. Dr. Hicks gives us something of an impression of a Linnaeus bent upon attaining unto ultimate international truth by the method of collecting and briefing as many facts as possible relative to the League of Nations. This seems just now to be peculiar to most of the books treating of that hotly debated subject.

But the weaknesses of the book are incidental to its elements of strength. It is evidently the product of a careful and conscientious note taker, assisted by his students, and bent upon using his notes for lecture purposes. Failure to employ a sufficient number of connectives, relatives, and periods leaves some of the passages correspondingly nebulous. In a book thus constructed even the schoolmaster's "baby blunder" is probably inevitable; in any event, on page 14, there stands unabashed the unlawfully wedded sentences: "In 1919 the attempted answer was the League of Nations; but let us not imagine that this is a new conception produced by the latest necessity for something better than had yet been devised." It is difficult to defend the inclusion of the long quotation from President Lowell, pages 64 and 65, distinguishing futilely between an automatic and a delegated form of a League of Nations. There are still more glaring errors. In his "Economies Royales," Pfister seems to have disposed, in 1894, of the theory that Henry IV was the author in fact of the "Great Design," rather than Sully, his minister of finance. It is very doubtful if this, as our author says, is "a doubtful question." On page 74 the author seems to have made two misstatements of fact within the compass of one sentence. Referring to William Ladd's plan for a separate court of international justice, the author says: "He had been preceded in this conception by Bentham in 1789; but as Bentham's plan was not published until 1843, Ladd could not have been indebted to him for the idea." Since Bentham's tribunal was essentially a diplomatic body, called by its author "a Congress, or Diet," it could never have been said with accuracy that Mr. Ladd's court had any relation to the conception by Bentham. Furthermore, for the sake of historical precision, Bentham's plan was first published in 1839; not in 1843. On page 114 the author says: "It may well be contended historically that the primary purpose of the Monroe Doctrine was not to maintain peace," etc. And yet the Monroe Doctrine specifically says, speaking of European countries, "that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." It would seem nearer to the truth to say that it may be well contended historically that the primary purpose, like the primary result, of the Monroe Doctrine was and is to maintain peace. It is difficult to picture Alexander VI issuing a Papal bull recognizing the paramount interests of Spain "in the Gulf of Mexico" as early as 1493. It is inaccurate for the author to say, as he does on page 291, that the Interparliamentary Union has "now 3,300 members drawn from the twenty-four groups." But errors like unto these, and there are others, do not detract from the value of the book so materially as one would naturally conclude before reading it.

The author achieves his general purpose of examining the Covenant of the League of Nations at first hand. He wisely abstains from defending a thesis. In no way does he criticize directly or indirectly the reservations of the Covenant of the League of Nations as proposed by the United States Senate. Thus layman or expert, be he for or against the League of Nations, will be glad to possess this informing text both for purposes of general reading and ready reference.

There are twenty chapters in the text. Chapters I to VI deal with international organization. These chapters are

not coherently arranged, but they are valuable just the same, for they do summarize previous League proposals, lay before us facts relative to the balance of power and the concert of Europe, and sketch the beginnings and the salient features of the League Covenant. Chapters VII to XIII deal with international law under such headings as customary international law and treaty made law, the development of international law, international law and peace, international arbitration and the administration of territory. Chapters XIV to XX treat of international co-operation. Here there are chapters devoted to international co-operation during the war, diplomacy as a means of international co-operation, co-operation in national legislation, and international co-operation through public and private associations. Chapter XVII, dealing with the subject of conflict of laws—that is to say, co-operation in national legislation as it relates particularly to extradition, nationality, naturalization, expatriation, and labor—is one of the most thoughtful and helpful, if not the most helpful of all the chapters; but this is an expression of personal opinion with which many others would undoubtedly differ.

Emerson defines a good book as the book which puts us "in a working mood." Measured by that standard, we have here a good book. Every careful reader of its pages will agree to that.

THE HYPHEN. By *Lida C. Schem.* E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City. Two volumes. \$6.00 per set.

Persons who have wished for light on the experiences of German-Americans of various types during the war and since may find an approximate answer in this extended imaginative narrative. Fiction in form, in fact it is near-history. In its technique the story is open to criticism. There is too much of the didactic in the conversations of the characters. That which was implicit in their deeds should oftener have been left for the reader to discover. Nor would this have been a difficult process.

Nevertheless, and notwithstanding this defect to which the prolixity of the book is due, it is a valuable contribution to the record of an era. For lack of just such knowledge as this novel gives many a non-German-American did the grossest sort of injustice to his former neighbor and friend, whose inner life during the strife of loyalties he, the "patriot," investigator, and social boycotter and government informant, never understood for a moment.

TAFT PAPERS ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Edited by *Theodore Marburg* and *Horace B. Flack.* The Macmillan Co., New York City. Pp. 331. \$4.50.

This collection is serviceable for its massing of documents necessary to pass judgment on the share that Mr. Taft has had in influencing the course of history. The most valuable section, dealing with a part of his personal record hitherto unilluminated, is that addendum to the book giving his cable correspondence with President Wilson when the latter was in Paris shaping the League Covenant. Included within the volume are the comments made by the former President from day to day while the treaty was under debate in the Senate. These appeared in newspapers as syndicated articles. Confessedly ephemeral, they add but little to the fame of the commentator. Documents issued from time to time by the League to Enforce Peace, which were drafted by Mr. Taft, are included in the book, and as data for final judgment upon that organization are valuable.

THE MAKING OF THE REPARATION AND ECONOMIC SECTIONS OF THE TREATY. By *Bernard M. Baruch.* Harper Brothers, New York City. Pp. 344.

Mr. Baruch was economic adviser to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. He was a member of the Economic Drafting Committee, the Reparation Commission, and the Economic Commission. He also was a member of the Supreme Economic Council. To these important duties at the Paris Conference he came with combined experience and prestige gained as chairman of the War Industries Board during the war, at which post he exercised more power than any man in the country save the President.

It is his function in this book to show the conditions under